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# Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

*For the Year 1925.*

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MALCOLM MANSON, M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

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WHITEHAVEN :

Printed by W. H. MOSS & SONS LTD., 13, Lowther Street.

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# To the Cleator Moor Urban District Council.

CLEATOR MOOR,

April 19th, 1926.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my first Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health of Cleator Moor. The Ministry of Health has asked that the Annual Reports of Medical Officers for 1925 should be of the nature of Survey Reports, dealing not only with the year 1925, but with the period of five years, 1921 to 1925, but as I only took up my duties in Cleator Moor at the end of July, 1925, I am not in a position to write such a report, and I propose to deal only with the year 1925, reserving for another year a more detailed account of the conditions affecting the health of the district.

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	2,947 acres.
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	8,291
Population (Estimated, 1925)	...	...	...	...	...	8,320
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	1,675
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	1,743
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£19,447
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£81

The Urban District of Cleator Moor is situated in West Cumberland. It is, roughly, triangular in shape, and is bounded on the north-east by the Urban District of Arlecdon and Frizington, and the Whitehaven Rural District; on the west by the Whitehaven Rural District and the Egremont Urban District; and on the south by the Whitehaven Rural District. The area of the District is 2,947 acres. It is partly agricultural in character and partly industrial, the great bulk of the population being collected in the thickly populated industrial centres of Cleator Moor and Cleator, while the rest of the district is only sparsely populated. The soil is for the most part heavy clay.

*Population.*—The population at the time of the 1921 Census was 8,291. The estimation for 1925, made by the Registrar General, from information in his possession as to excess of births over deaths, movement of population, etc., is 8,320. The estimation for 1924 was 8,449, which means that about one hundred and fifty persons must have left the district during the interval, as the excess of births over deaths for the year

was 37. I believe the estimate of the Registrar General is an accurate one, and I have used it for the estimation of the Birth and Death Rates given in this Report.

*Social Conditions.*—The chief industry of the district in normal times is iron ore mining, which employs about one-half of the adult male workers. Next in number come metal workers, coal miners, transport workers, agricultural workers, and those employed in the various occupations and trades which minister to the needs of an essentially working-class population. For several years past the great depression in the iron and steel industry has been responsible for a great deal of unemployment which is bound to have resulted in a lower standard of living generally in the community than was the case in the more prosperous years which preceded the depression. The lowered standard of living has, no doubt, been responsible for a good deal of sickness and has been partly responsible for the high death rates and infantile mortality which have characterised the district. I am informed by the officer in charge of the Labour Exchange that the average number of unemployed in the Cleator Moor area during 1925 was 550, including men, women and young persons, or roughly, about 16% of the working population. The amount of Poor Law relief granted during the year was considerable, amounting to £8,300, £4,700 being given as ordinary out-door relief and the remainder in respect of unemployment.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Tables I. to VII. in the Appendix to this Report give the principal facts with regard to the Vital Statistics of the district for the past year.

It will be seen from Table I. that the total number of births occurring during 1925 was 148—81 male and 67 female. Of these, 5 were illegitimate—2 male and 3 female. The Birth-rate was 17.7. This is considerably lower than the rate for 1924, which was 20.3. It is also lower than that for the whole country for 1925, which was 18.3. It is the lowest rate during the past five years and I believe it is the lowest birth-rate ever recorded in Cleator Moor.

The number of deaths credited to Cleator Moor in 1925, after dealing with inward and outward transfers, was 111—60 male and 51 female—giving a Death-rate of 13.3 per thousand of population. This also compares unfavourably with the rate for 1924, which was 11.3, and with the Death-rate of England and Wales as a whole for 1925, which was 12.2.

Table III. in the Appendix gives the principal causes of all deaths during the year. It will be seen that tuberculosis of all kinds was responsible for 15 deaths in all, while cancer

and heart disease were each responsible for 12 deaths. Respiratory diseases—including pneumonia and bronchitis—were responsible for 18 deaths, and if to these are added the 15 deaths certified as due to tuberculosis, which is essentially a respiratory disease, we find that 33 deaths in all, or, roughly, 30 per cent. of all deaths were due to diseases of the respiratory system. There is no doubt that in a climate such as we enjoy in this part of the country respiratory diseases are a very common cause of sickness, but I am certain that much of this might be mitigated by greater care being given to the efficient ventilation of both sleeping and living rooms. It will be seen that among the commoner infectious diseases, whooping cough was responsible for four deaths, diphtheria for one, and influenza for four.

Of the 111 deaths occurring during the year, 30 or 27 per cent. were of persons over the age of 65 years.

The number of deaths occurring in children under twelve months was 20. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 135 per thousand live births, which is not quite so good as that for the previous year which was 128. When it is realised that the Infantile Mortality Rate for 1925 for England and Wales as a whole was 75, and for the County of Cumberland 85, it will be seen that so far as infantile mortality is concerned, our position in Cleator Moor is very unsatisfactory. The principal causes of the infantile deaths are given in Table V., from which it will be seen that wasting conditions were responsible for five deaths, while congenital malformations were responsible for four. Two babies died from bronchitis and pneumonia, and three from whooping cough. These figures suggest that there is room for considerable improvement, which could be effected in part by increased attention to maternal and child welfare. Maternity and Child Welfare work in Cleator Moor is done by the County Council. Regular sessions are held at the Centre in Jacktrees Road, and I believe are much appreciated by those taking advantage of them. While I believe that the persistence of a high infantile death-rate is due in part to the prevailing industrial depression, another factor is undoubtedly an element of ignorance or lack of care in the feeding and general management of young children, which it is the aim of child welfare schemes to combat and rectify.

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

##### *Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.*

(1) *Tuberculosis.* There are thirty beds available at Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld, for tuberculous adult patients from the County of Cumberland, while similar accommodation



is provided for children at Stannington Sanatorium, Morpeth. Until recently, there was also provision for adult male patients at the Engelthwaite Tuberculosis Colony at Armathwaite, but this very useful institution was, unfortunately, closed at the end of the year. There is, unfortunately, no hospital accommodation for advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis provided by the County Council.

(2) *Maternity*. There is a maternity ward with six beds in the new Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary, two of which are subsidised by the County Council, and are available for suitable cases from West Cumberland, including the Cleator Moor district.

(3) *Children*. There is no children's hospital provided or subsidised either by the County Council or by the District Council. There is a children's ward in the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary which is available for children from the district.

(4) *Fever*. Cleator Moor is a contributing authority to the Galemire Joint Hospital Board. The Joint Hospital is at Galemire and has accommodation for forty beds and cots. It is, I believe, quite sufficient for the needs of the authorities for whom it provides.

(5) *Smallpox*. Cleator Moor is also a contributing authority to the Derwent Joint Smallpox Hospital Board, which has a hospital at Camerton. The hospital had originally six beds, but since the epidemic of smallpox, in 1924, it has been considerably enlarged.

#### VOLUNTARY AND POOR LAW HOSPITALS.

The Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary, at Whitehaven, is available for the general needs of the district. This hospital has male and female wards a children's ward, and a maternity ward. It has also a good X-ray installation, and will shortly have a good electrical and light-treatment department. The Poor Law Infirmary at Whitehaven is also available for suitable cases from Cleator Moor, as well as the other parts of the Whitehaven Union.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) A motor ambulance is kept at Galemire Hospital and is used for the removal of infectious cases to hospital.

(b) For accident cases occurring in the mines, a motor-ambulance, maintained by the Mine Owners Association, is available. For other non-infectious cases a motor-ambulance, maintained at Whitehaven by the local branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association, may be used.



## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(a) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.* The County Council is the authority responsible for Maternity and Child Welfare services, and a Clinic, maintained by the County, is held at the old Stirling's Hospital, in Jacktrees Road. Free advice is given by the Medical Officer in charge to all mothers attending with their babies, and dried milk is issued free or at cost price to suitable cases. Such a Centre ought to be of great value in a town like Cleator Moor.

(b) *School Clinic.* A School Clinic is also run by the County Council at the Clinic in Jacktrees Road, where treatment is provided for children of school age.

(c) *Tuberculosis Dispensary.* A Tuberculosis Dispensary is held once a fortnight at the Clinic in Jacktrees Road. It is maintained by the County Council and is in charge of the Assistant County Medical Officer of Health attached to the Cleator Moor area of the County.

(d) *Orthopædic Clinic.* An Orthopædic After-care Clinic is held at the Tuberculosis Dispensary in Whitehaven, once a month, for the examination and treatment of cripple children from the whole of West Cumberland. This Clinic is run by the County Council.

(e) *Venereal Diseases Clinic.* A Clinic, where free advice and treatment is provided for sufferers from venereal disease is held once a week, at the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Infirmary. It also is maintained by the County Council and is open to patients from the West Cumberland area.

## PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

The West Cumberland Nursing Association maintains two District Nurses in Cleator Moor, who visit and nurse patients in their own homes, at the request and under the direction of the medical practitioners practising in the district.

No arrangements are in operation for providing for the home nursing of infectious cases like measles and whooping cough. Practically all cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria are removed to hospital, so that the need for home nursing in these cases does not arise.

## MIDWIVES.

There are two trained midwives practising in Cleator Moor. One is engaged in private practice on her own behalf, the other is maintained by the County Council.

#### CHEMICAL LABORATORY WORK.

There are no special arrangements in force for carrying out chemical analyses of water, foodstuffs, etc., but any such work required is carried out by Messrs. Hellon & Mann, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, Whitehaven.

#### LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

There are no Local Acts or special Local Orders relating to the Public Health in force in the District.

The following Adoptive Act has been adopted :—

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890  
(Parts I. II. and III.).

#### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The Public Health Staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector, who is also the Council's Surveyor.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

*Water.*—The water supply of Cleator Moor is by gravitation from a moorland gathering ground in the hills above Ennerdale, in the parishes of Cleator and St. Bees. As there are no habitations above the situation of the intake pipes the possibility of contamination is very remote. Chemical analysis shows the water to be extremely soft and in every way suitable for domestic use. The supply is constant, and the sufficiency ample for the needs of the district.

The supply to individual houses in the district is good, 1,641 houses being supplied directly from the Council's supply, while 69 houses have private supplies provided by the owners. There are no houses supplied from standpipes or from wells.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The whole district is sewered with the exception of a few small collections of houses, and individual houses remotely situated. During the past few years over three miles of collecting and outfall sewers have been laid and two modern outfall works built, which deal with the sewage of the whole district. In each case there are inlet works with screening and detritus chambers, hydrolytic tank, dosing chamber, circular percolating filters, humus and storm water tanks, and sludge drying beds. The surveyor informs me that these works have been very satisfactory, the only defect being that too much surface water is apt to find its way into the sewers during wet weather.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The district is well supplied with water-closets, the estimated number being about 1,750, while there are only about 20 privies. These are situated either at outlying farms or attached to small collections of houses of very poor standard. Wherever possible, the conversion of these privies into water-closets is being pressed for.

## SCAVENGING.

There is a daily collection of house refuse throughout the district, the refuse being disposed of by tipping into disused quarries or subsidences. Incinerators are provided at the tip for burning paper and other combustible refuse.

Privies are cleared weekly. There are no ashpits or cess-pools except at outlying farms, and these are cleared by the farmers.

No action has been taken by the Council to enforce the provision of proper sanitary dustbins, instead of some of the very unsatisfactory receptacles at present in use.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The ordinary work of the Sanitary Inspector has been carried out to my satisfaction. The Inspector informs me that during the year he has carried out the following inspections :—

Housing	...	...	...	376
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	84
Workshops	...	...	...	3
Premises—various	...	...	...	56

As a result of his inspections he has served the following notices :—

Informal	...	...	...	229
Statutory	...	...	...	78

Of the Informal Notices 187 were complied with before the end of the year, and of the Statutory Notices, 53.

## HOUSING.

At the time of the Census in 1921, there were 1,675 separate dwelling-houses in Cleator Moor occupied by 1,743 families. There was thus a shortage of 68 houses. Since then 40 new houses have been built, 39 of them being bungalows, while 9 more houses have been provided by the conversion of other buildings into dwelling houses. During the same period 21 uninhabitable houses have been closed and demolished, so that

the number of occupied houses to-day exceeds by 28 the number in 1921. The population at the Census in 1921 was 8,291, while for 1925 it is estimated at 8,320, an increase of only 29.

From these figures it would appear that there is still a shortage of 40 houses in the district. I have not myself seen evidence of this actual shortage, but I have been convinced by such inspections as I have been able to carry out with the Sanitary Inspector, as well as by my visits to cases of infectious disease, that there is a considerable amount of house property of poor standard in the district, and I think the Council is well advised in pressing steadily for the repair of such defects as can be remedied, and for the closure of such houses as are really uninhabitable. What has been done in this respect during the year 1925 is recorded in the following Table:—

#### HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(a)	Total	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>
(b)	As part of a municipal housing scheme	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>

#### I.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES—INSPECTION.

(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	206
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	101
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	8
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-headings) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	...	146

#### II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	59
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#### III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—

(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	<i>Nil.</i>
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- (b) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered for :—  
     By Owner           ...           ...           ...           ... *Nil.*  
     By Local Authority in default of Owners ... *Nil.*
- (c) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations   ...           ...           ...           ... *Nil.*

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

- (a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...           ...           ...           ...           ... 45
- (b) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—  
     By Owners           ...           ...           ...           ... 24  
     By Local Authority in default of Owners ... *Nil.*

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- (a) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders           ...           ... 8
- (b) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made   ...           ...           ... 8
- (c) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-house having been rendered fit           ...           ... 1
- (d) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made           ...           ... 5
- (e) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders           ...           ... 4

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

*Milk Supply.* The dairies and cowsheds in the district are inspected regularly by the Sanitary Inspector, and have also been inspected by myself. So far as the dairies are concerned, there is little cause for complaint, but as regards the state of cleanliness of the cowsheds, and of the cows themselves, there is considerable room for improvement. The buildings are in most cases defective, according to modern standards, and I am glad that the Council has decided to press for such structural alterations as will provide for improved lighting and ventilation, two of the essentials for a good milk supply. Equally important,

however, with improvements in the structure of the cowsheds, are improvements in their cleanliness, and in the methods of the milkers, and in this direction there is much yet to be done before we can be satisfied with the purity of our milk-supply.

Increased powers have been conferred on local authorities during the past year by the coming into force, on September 1st, of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The County Council is the local authority charged with the administration of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, which, among other powers, confers that of stopping a milk supply when there is reason to believe that the milk is likely to be the cause of tuberculosis, but the machinery for stopping a supply on these grounds may be set in motion by the Medical Officer of Health of any Sanitary Authority.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1925, empowers a local authority to slaughter and destroy any dairy cow suspected of suffering from tuberculosis, and to compensate the owner according to a definite arrangement. This is a useful Order and should be of help in eradicating tuberculosis in cattle.

#### MEAT INSPECTION.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, which came into force on April 1st, 1925, impose on butchers the obligation to notify the Sanitary Inspector of their intention to slaughter animals for sale as food, so that he may inspect them before removal from the slaughter-house. They also impose an improved standard in the hygienic condition of the shop and stalls in which meat is sold. The effect of the regulations, generally, is to ensure that no diseased or damaged meat is passed for sale as food, and that meat is only exposed for sale under conditions which are hygienically satisfactory.

There are six slaughter-houses in Cleator Moor, three of which are Registered and three Licensed. These are all private slaughter-houses, and while some are considerably better than the others, there is not one which is absolutely satisfactory structurally. A public abattoir, where all the slaughtering of the district could be done, would be a great boon, but it is difficult to move in this direction until powers are obtained to close the old Registered Slaughter Houses which have been in use since before 1875.

#### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of the various notifiable infectious diseases, notified during the year 1925, will be found in Tables VI. and VII. in the Appendix to this Report.



*Diphtheria.* Four cases of diphtheria were notified, three of which were removed to Galemire Hospital. Of these, one, unfortunately, proved fatal.

*Scarlet Fever.* There were nineteen notifications of Scarlet Fever, all the cases being removed to hospital. The disease appears to have been of a mild character in every case, and no deaths occurred.

*Tuberculosis.* Twenty cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, fourteen pulmonary and six non-pulmonary. This is a slight improvement on the previous year when there were twenty-three notifications.

There were fifteen deaths certified as due to tuberculosis, nine of which were pulmonary and six were non-pulmonary. This is worse than the previous year, when there were only nine deaths from tuberculosis, six pulmonary and three non-pulmonary. The tuberculosis death-rate per 1,000 of population was 1.8, which is very much too high.

The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, give power to a local authority to prevent any person suffering from tuberculosis from being employed in the milk trade, while Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, gives power to apply for an order for compulsory removal to hospital of any case of open tuberculosis, where such removal is imperative in the interests of public health. No action was taken under either of these powers during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MALCOLM MANSON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## APPENDIX TO ANNUAL REPORT.

TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE CLEATOR MOOR URBAN DISTRICT DURING 1925 AND FIVE PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Popula- tion estimat'd to Middle of each year.	Nett Births belonging to the District.			Nett Deaths belonging to the District.					
		Total No.	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.	Illegitimate No.	Under 1 Year of age.				At all Ages.	
					Total No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Illegi- mate No.	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 popu- lation.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1920	8,658	235	27.1	8	20	85.1	0	..	129	14.9
1921	8,460	237	28	12	21	88.6	3	250	111	13.1
1922	8,526	174	20.4	3	29	166	0	..	124	14.5
1923	8,494	168	19.78	8	10	59.5	1	125	109	12.8
1924	8,449	172	20.3	7	22	128	0	..	96	11.3
1925	8,320	148	17.7	5	20	135	0	..	111	13.3

TABLE II.

Showing a Comparison of the Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality Rates of Cleator Moor Urban District, with those of (1) England and Wales as a whole ; (2) 105 great towns, including London ; (3) 157 smaller towns ; (4) London ; (5) County of Cumberland ; (6) Urban Districts of Cumberland ; and (7) Rural Districts of Cumberland.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
England and Wales ... ..	18·3	12·2	75
105 County Boroughs and great towns, including London ...	18·8	12·2	79
157 smaller towns (1921 Census populations 20,000 to 50,000) ...	18·3	11·2	74
London ... ..	18·0	11·7	67
County of Cumberland ... ..	18·9	13·4	85
Urban Districts of Cumberland ...	19·7	14·3	95
Rural Districts of Cumberland ...	17·8	12·4	71
Cleator Moor Urban District ..	17·7	13·3	135

TABLE III.  
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Causes of Death.				Males.	Females.
All causes .. .. .				60	51
Enteric Fever .. .. .				..	..
Smallpox .. .. .				..	..
Measles .. .. .				..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .				..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .				..	4
Diphtheria .. .. .				..	1
Influenza .. .. .				2	2
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .				..	..
Meningococcal Meningitis .. .. .				..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .				6	3
Other Tuberculous Disease .. .. .				4	2
Cancer, malignant disease .. .. .				6	6
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .				..	..
Diabetes .. .. .				..	..
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c. .. .. .				3	2
Heart Disease .. .. .				2	10
Arterio-sclerosis .. .. .				1	..
Bronchitis .. .. .				3	3
Pneumonia (all forms) .. .. .				4	4
Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .				3	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum .. .. .				..	..
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) .. .. .				..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. .. .				2	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .				1	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. .. .				4	..
Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .				..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. .. .				..	..
Congenital Debility & Malformation, Premature Birth .. .. .				2	3
Suicide .. .. .				..	..
Other Deaths from Violence .. .. .				2	..
Other Defined Diseases .. .. .				14	9
Causes ill-defined or unknown .. .. .				1	1

TABLE IV.—DEATHS FROM EIGHT PRINCIPAL  
ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1925.

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Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	0
Measles	...	...	.	...	...	0
Scarlet Fever	..	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	..	...	...	...	4
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhoid (Enteric) Fever	...	..	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...				...	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	...				...	0
						<hr/>
				Total	...	5

Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 per annum—0·625.

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TABLES V.—CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

Premature Birth	...	..	...	...	0
Debility, Atrophy and Marasmus			...	...	5
Congenital Defects	...	...	...	..	4
Bronchitis and Pneumonia		...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis		...	...	...	0
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/>
			Total	...	20

Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—135.

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TABLE VI.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	1	2	1	7	5	2	...	1	...	...	19	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



TABLE VII.—TUBERCULOSIS. NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1—5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
10—15 ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
15—20 ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
20—25 ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
25—35 ...	1	3	2	...	1	1	2	...
35—45 ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
45—55 ...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
55—65 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	6	8	4	2	6	3	4	2

TABLE VIII.—FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, particulars relating to Factories and Workshops are set out in the following Table:—

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Factories .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries)	..	..	..
Workshops .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries)	3	1	..
Workplaces .. .. . (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	..	..	..
TOTAL .. .. .	3	1	..

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS &amp; WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.  (5)
	Found.  (2)	Remedied.  (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness .. .. .	I	I	..	..
Want of Ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of Drainage of Floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Nuisances .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Ac- commodation { Insufficient .. .. .	..	..	..	..
{ Unsuitable or Defective .. .. .	..	..	..	..
{ Not separate for Sexes .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Offences under the Factory and Work- shops Acts :—				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other Offences .. .. . (Excluding offences relating to out work and offences under the Section men- tioned in the Schedule to the Minis- try of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	I	I	..	..



